Cornell Baseball-Wisconsin Hopes for Good Track Team Under Kraenzlein -Reduction of Gate Money Likely at Yale - Vanderbilt Team May Play East.

Baseball practice at Cornell for the indoor season has begun and cage work is being held every afternoon. Only light practice is being done, and this will be the order for a while. At the most batting, fielding and sliding to bases will be tried in the cage. It is necessary for the team to be in good shape early in the season, because of an early Southern trip. Manager Coffin has arranged for the players to leave on March 23, and a particularly hard list of dates follows the trip to the South.

The outlook for the team is considered particularly bright. All of last year's nine have returned to the university, and it is expected that these players will be eligible for the team. The battery men of last season are still in college, and that will help a whole lot. Umstad and Deshon, who pitched well last year, with Capt. Welch as catcher again, make a formidable battery. Among the good pitchers besides are Martin, Lovejoy, Cornell, Furman, Warehom, Hill, Sohngen and Brush. The three latter are freshmen. Graves and Williamson, who were substitute catchers last season, Hastings, Brown, Bohlen, Clinton and Halsey are also trying to be

h backstops on the varsity. The infield of last year is complete. Preston, first base; Rice, second base; Heilman, shortstop, and Brown, third base, are working again. There are many other candidates, but these four seem to have their places secure.

Braman and Champaign were outfielders last year, and Bigelow, who was hitting well at the start of the season last year will likely win the third garden position.

Track work will see great activity at the University of Wisconsin from now on. Dates for the track athletes have already been arranged for indoor meets with Michigan and Chicago, and representatives of the institution will also take part in athletic club meets throughout the West. There is stronger hope than of recent years of sending a relay team to the games in Philadelphia in the spring. Wisconsin's showing in track athletics this year is problematical. It is certain to be better than last year, however. Coach Kraenzlein knows the game. He has had great experience in track work and he is strong in the places where Wisconsin has been weak the past few years. In hurdling and broad and high jumping he should work a change in the standing of the varsity athletes, and this would mean many added points. In the dashes and quarter mile Wisconsin has been strong for the past few years and is even stronger this year.

Waller and Parsons are looked upon as the stars of the aggregation. Waller has shown in the past what he is capable of doing, especially in the quarter mile where he has a record of 0:49 3-5 seconds. He was strong last year in the dashes, equalling the world's record in the 35 yard run in a tie with Hogenson of Chicago. He also is good in the 220, and was used in the hurdles to some extent. Parsons's work in the Portland meet last year stamped him as the peer of any sprinter in the 100 and 220 yard events. He defeated Archie Hahn at

perience and training in this work, may be able to develop some of these men into con-tenders for honors in the Middle West. In the distance runs Wisconsin is weak so In the distance runs wisconsin is weak so far as is known now. Hean is probably the strongest, the two mile event being his long suit, but he is hardly championship timber unless he proves better than last year. The same is true of the mile, Cooper being the only fair prospect now.

neing the only fair prospect now.

Rideout and Hasbrouck are again out for the quarter mile. They did good work last year and probably will be members of the relay team the coming season. Vreeland also ran the quarter mile, but is now out for the dashes, as is also Grobe, a one time interspholastic star. Meyer did some out for the dashes, as is also Grobe, a one time interscholastic star. Meyer did some fair work in the half mile last year and might be developed to be even a better man in that event. He won his "W" by taking points in the Chicago and Illinois outdoor meets. Hueffner is doing some work with Quarles in the high jump, while a new man expected to make a showing is Floete from Armour. He does 5 feet 6 inches with ease, and while that will not take anything it is thought be car be developed. Leslie, a junior, is making a fair showing in that event, while Coorsen, a South Division man promises well.

South Division man, promises well.

New men men in the dashes this year include Davis, who has run the 10 in 10 seconds at Carroll College; Larson, a new man from Harvard; Stroud of Portage High, Gridley of Wauwatosa and Rice and Wallber of Milwaukee. In the pole vault, Huefiner may be developed, while Springer, the Milmay be developed, while Springer, the Mil-waukee lad who took the interscholastic last year, is doing some work. McMillan, also of East Division, is doing some pole vault-ing and is also working in the dashes. Tall-madge is still another man from that school who is working in the pole vault. Messmer, the Milwaukee man, is regarded as the best new material for the weight events. It is predicted that he will make good in some of these events with some careful coaching. Johnson is the most likely old man in the Johnson is the most likely old man in the

events.

The immediate question before the Yale academic faculty in connection with the proposed reform in athletics is a proposition to abolish gate money entirely and also to limit considerably future intercollegiate contests. The former of these propositions. the abolition of gate money, was debated at great length at a recent very full meeting of the academic department faculty. The debate indicated a considerable division of opinion upon the subject. No vote was reached, and the debate was postponed to another meeting of the faculty next Saturday. It is stated, however, by one of the leaders of the reform movement in the faculty that the proposition to abolish gate money is likely to be modified, and may take the form of the reduction of gate admission fees, say, 50 per cent. The main difficulty, it is held, in the total abolition of gate admission fees is that with athletics at the present magnitude it would throw upon the un-dergraduate body an unendurable burden of subscriptions for the support of athletics,

which are now supported so largely by gate lees obtained from the general public. According to the forecast made of the coming report of the athletic investigation committee, consisting of Profs. Woolsey, Lewis and Pierson, the committee will con-tent itself with suggestions of changes and tent itself with suggestions of changes and reforms in minor details, and will not deal with any plans for radical changes or those which will reduce the present scale of athletics at Yale, which the faculty reformers assert seriously interferes with the general work of the curriculum. The reformers say that they now have no hope of anything substantial coming from the investigation committee, that its work is discounted in advance, and that reform must be looked for, if at all, outside of that must be looked for, if at all, outside of that committee, which, the reformers say, does not represent the more advanced and in-telligent sentiment of the university.

Boy Elliott, who has been chosen to captain the University of California foot-ball team next season, is a senior in the college of mining and registers from Sacra-He will return to Berkeley in the fall for post-graduate work, and as he has not played four years he will be eligible

WITH THE COLLEGE ATHLETES

for the team again. He played right end in the big Stanford-California game in November, and was one of the best players of the blue and gold eleven. At a recent of the blue and gold eleven. At a recent meeting of the athletic committee of California and Stanford, Elliott was named a member of the advisory committee to assist in forming new rules for the intercollegists, contest between Stanford and collegiate contest between Stanford and California.

California.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Vanderbilt University Athletic Association it was practically decided to attempt to get a football game next fall with some Eastern college, preferably Princeton. Michigan is still holding a date open for Vanderbilt, and it is most likely that the game will be clinched in the face of Vanderbilt's good showing against Michigan at Ann Arbor last fall.

Ten men of last year's Cornell varsity lacrosse squad are back, and a large number of candidates are expected to come out for the team. An unusual amount of good

for the team. An unusual amount of good material is shown in the freshman candidates this year, which is perhaps due to the increased interest in lacrosse shown in the preparatory schools. An additional adthe preparatory schools. An additional advantage of this season over last is that H. Atwater, 'C6, has consented to coach the team this season and do all in his power to get the team into shape at a comparatively date

oget the team into snape at a comparatively early date.

Of last year's team all but three men are back again this year. Those who graduated are Reitze, cover point, Eveland third attack, and Capt. Hunter, who played inside attack. Of the men back this season Klein will compete for the position of guard, Johnson for point, Capt. Lockerby first defence. Gildner and McDonald will be out for the remaining defence positions. Centre and two attack positions will probably be covered by Scheidenheim. Darling and Rickertson. Main will take either outside or inside home as his position. This leaves three positions to be accounted for. Among the candidates for these positions are Oldman, Boardman, Reiber, Derwood, Lucker and Britten.

The schedule of meets has not been completed as yet, but it is definitely known that the first out of town trip taken by the Cornell team will include games with Le-high at South Bethlehem on April 20, with Johns Hopkins the following day at Balti-more and with Swarthmore. Hobart and Buffalo, as well as Harvard and the Stevens Institute of Technology, will be played at later dates.

Capt. Marc Catlin of the Chicago University football eleven was elected by the University of Iowa board of athletic con-University of Iowa board of athletic control as coach for the Iowa track team during the coming spring. He will devote his energies to the development of a number of promising men for the State meet, and the big nine conference meet in June. Eddie Glover of Purdue, the pole vaulter, invited to represent the conference of colleges at the Olympic meet at Athens, will enter the Michigan law department at the next semester. Glover, who tied at 11 feet 9 inches with Wilkins of Chicago in the conference meet last June, will not be able to compete for Michigan next spring. He played in the back field on Purdue's eleven two years ago, and was a good hurdling half, so may prove a valuable addition to Yost's bunch.

The Naval Academy authorities are

able addition to Yost's bunch.

The Naval Academy authorities are negotiating for dual field and track meets between the Naval Academy team and teams from Lafayette and Haverford colleges. They are to be held at Annapolis. The midshipmen are also very anxious to meet the West Point cadets in this line of sport, but it is not certain that the meet will be arranged.

arranged.

Joe Hunter, for years one of the greatest quarterbacks in the West and the greatest football player ever turned out from Northwestern University, will coach the football team of that institution next season. The selection of Hunter as successor to McCormack marks the inauguration of the graduate system of coaching at Northwestern. The new man will be allowed to select his own assistants, but it is virtually assured that next fall he will have with him select his own assistants, out it is writtenly assured that next fall he will have with him in his work Harry Allen, who assisted Mc-Cormack the past seaon and who was the captain of the team two years ago.

The faculty of Northwestern University school of law issued a bulletin yesterday forbidding freshmen to try for places on any university team. According to the

the first distance and gave him a hard race in the second. With Waller and Parsons in good condition, a good start in the way of winning points in intercollegiate contests is made—at least on paper and as far as expectations are concerned.

In other events Wisconsin's standing is in question. Chapman and Quarles did only fair work in hurdling last year, and this year Schneider will be a contender for favors along with these men. There is a possibility that Kraenzlein, with his experience and training in this work, may be been so frequently done in order to attend athletic practice. The rule will go into effect at once and will reduce the number of candidates for the track and basebal teams greatly.

#### ENGLISH BOOKNE MUST PAY. Court Decision Says No Error Can Be Made Over the Telephone.

An English Judge in one of the London courts has just handed down a decision in an interesting suit against a bookmaker who is thereby forced to pay the amount of a wager, although there was an error in recording the correct name of the winning horse. In delivering his verdict the judge "This is a singular case. It is an action

to recover from a bookmaker the amount of starting price odds against a horse named Athelta for the Midland Auction Nursery Handicap, run at Leicester on October 11, The defendant has expressly de-1905. The defendant has expressly de-clined to plead the gaming acts, and wishes the case to be decided as though no such acts were in existence, so that I find myself in the position of having to determine, like a committee at Tattersall's, what is the obligation of the bookmaker in the circum-tences of the case according to the pracobligation of the bookmaker in the circumstances of the case, according to the practice and etiquette of the betting world.

"The defendant carries on a starting price betting business and keeps a clerk who is authorized to book any bets sent through the telephone or otherwise. Plaintiff says that on the morning of the race he sent a telephone message \$15 each way for Athelia for the Midland Handicap, and it is agreed that if that were so the plaintiff would be entitled to \$15, because Athelia won.

"The defendant denies that the name of the horse backed was Athelta, and called as a witness his clerk, who said the name of the horse transmitted was Attalea, a horse which was also entered in the same

of the horse transmitted was Attalea, a horse which was also entered in the same race, and that as soon as he received the message he wrote the name Attalea in the defendant's book, which was produced, and so far bore out the statement, and on this entry the defendant takes his stand.

"On the other hand, the plaintiff swears "On the other hand, the plaintif swears positively that the name sent was Athelta; that he spelled it letter by letter, and, further, that he gave the name of the trainer as it appeared in the sporting papers, and in each of these particulars he is confirmed by two trustworthy witnesses, who stood beside him at the time and heard everything he said

he said.
"This evidence satisfies me beyond any
"This evidence satisfies me beyond any doubt that the horse's name sent was Athelta, and any mistake made was made by the defendant's clerk, and for such mis-take the defendant must be held responsible. take the defendant must be held responsible. The defendant relies on a rule that a bookmaker is not liable for errors in a telegraphic message, but that can have no bearing on the present case. If a backer sends a telegram he makes the telegraphic clerk his agent to transmit the message, but if the clerk makes a mistake it is obvious the bookmaker cannot be liable. The telegraphic clerk his agent to the sendence of the clerk makes a mistake it is obvious the bookmaker cannot be liable. phone can make no mistakes. It can only give forth at one end the sound actually uttered at the other end, and if the name uttered at the other end, and it the name uttered is proved beyond all reasonable doubt the mistake must be made by the recipient of the message if a different name is written down. For these reasons I hold the defendant liable and give judgment against him for \$15 and costs."

Bookmaking has no standing in the courts in this country, except that a man who loses

in this country, except that a man who loses a bet on a horse race can recover the amount of his wager by a civil action. Disputes between bettors and M. T. A. bookmakers at the local racetracks are usually decided by an arbitration committee, so called, which is composed exclusively of Mets. Other disputes are straightened our by John G. Cavanagh. But men who have

John G. Cavanagh. But men who have just claims against the keepers of poolrooms or handbooks sometimes receive a cold turndown, regardless of the facts in the case. Bookmaking is legal in England, hence an appeal to the courts for justice.

### BOXING RULES CRITICISED.

GEORGE SILER DISSECTS THE QUEENSBERRY RING CODE.

Rules Are Practically Valueless, as Many of Their Points Are Misleading No Reference to Clean Breaks Made by British Nobleman Interpretations.

Pugilists of all classes continue to haggle over the boxing rules, of which, as they are written in the name of the Marquis of Queensberry, a large majority know comparatively little. George Siler, one of the most competent referees in America, in a recent article published in the Chicago Tribune, well illustrated the flimsy texture of the boxing code and the surprising ignorance of the men who put on the gloves in regard to the proper interpretation of them. Among other things, Siler said in his treat-

"Had the late Marquis of Queensberry known how his rules governing boxing contests would be abused, the arguments that would arise from them, and the difficulties those directly interested in boxing would have in trying to interpret them, it is a safe bet he would either have framed them so simply that they would have required no interpretations or he would have turned the job over to somebody else.

"The old English nobleman framed the rules for and to suit the Britons, and as we Americans were shy on rules to govern boxing contests, we naturally adopted those handed down by the late Marquis. Unfortunately our American fighters, managers and promoters swear by the Marquis of Queensberry rules, despite the fact they are to the majority as foreign as an unwritten language, and even those who claim to be thoroughly acquainted with them so utterly disregard them they are valueless.

"I am not stretching it a bit when I state here never has been a glove contest in this country under Marquis of Queensberry rules in which the rules were strictly adhered to. Such being the case, why not have rules of our own, instead of a set framed by an Englishman that are never ived up to and are therefore useless?

"How many fighters, managers, promoers and referees are there that continually argue the points in the Marquis of Queensberry rules as they are written, and the 'straight' Marquis of Queensbury rules which were never written, and therefore are what I should term mongrel rules? They invariably argue that Marquis of Queensberry rules, as they think they know them, demand clean breaks. That is, the fighters, when clinched, must break cleanly, step back an unspecified distance, and assume either a defensive or an aggressive attitude before they resume fighting. And they argue that straight rules give them the privilege of hitting with the free arm when holding with the other, and of hitting on the breakaway.

"There is nothing in the Marquis of Queensberry rules, as we know them, that says anything about clean breaks, stepping back a certain distance after a clinch before another blow can be struck. And as there are no 'straight' rules governing contests, we simply take it for granted they give a fighter all of the hitting privileges not provided for in the written rules. Let us sift a few of the Marquis's rules, as they are written, and see how they are disregarded and therefore are utterly useless. " 'Rule 1-To be a fair, stand up boxing match in a twenty-four foot ring, or as

near that size as practicable.' "How many hundreds of boxing contests that take place every year are on the 'fair

stand up' order? 'Rule 2-No wrestling or hugging al-

"There is more or less wrestling and considerable hugging in every contest, but I have known of but few cases wherein fighters were disqualified for infringing that rule.

"Rule 4—If any man ran true up unassisted, ten seconds to be allowed him to do so. The other man, meanwhile, to return to his corner, and when the fallen man is on his corner, and when the fallen man is on his control to the resumed and the round is to be resumed and coninued until the three minutes have expired, If any man fails to come to the scratch in the ten seconds allowed, it shall be in the power of the referee to give his award in

vor of the other man."
"How often is this rule adhered to? How "How often is this rule adhered to? How often does a fighter go to his corner when his opponent is down? The rule is a misnomer for several reasons, as the Marquis when framing it evidently had in mind a preventive for a man being hit while down, and also thought of the London prize ring rules when he inserted: 'If one man faits to come to the scratch, etc.' He evidently overlooked the fact that a man is apt to go down in his opponent's corner, and in such cases, if the man on his feet goes to ich cases, if the man on his feet goes to is corner, as the rule reads he must do, e naturally will be standing over his fallen

adversary and doing just what the rule infers he must not do. "Regarding a man failing to come to the scratch in ten seconds. I will ask, when a man is almost knocked out and barely gets to his feet at the count of ten, how can he reach the scratch, an imaginary line, supposed to be drawn parallel with the neutral corners? Or name the fighter who, after having his opponent on the verge of collapse, would wait until his victim shuffled to the supposed scratch?

shuffled to the supposed scratch?

"Rule 5-A man hanging on the ropes in a helpless state, with his toes off the ground, shall be considered down."

"Why not with his heels off the ground, as he certainly would be as helpless in that condition, or why with either toes or heels off the ground, when battles in this country are not fought on the ground? If a man is considered down with his toes off the ground he naturally should be awarded the fight on a foul if struck when in that position. Do we rule that way? in that position. Do we rule that way?

"Rule 6—No seconds or any other person to be allowed in the ring during the

rounds."
"Do we abide by that rule? Jack McAu-"Do we abide by that rule," Jack McAu-liffe some years ago tried to referee a fight at Coney Island outside of the ring, but when the combatants would not break at his command he bounded through the

ropes, separated them and remained in the ring to the finish. "Rule 7—Should the contest be stopped by any unavoidable interference, the referee to name time and place, as soon as possible, for finishing the contest, so that the match must be won and lost, unless the backers of both men agree to draw the

the backers of both men agree to draw the stakes."

"The ridiculousness of that rule is too apparent to argue upon. Billy Myer, who fought Jack McAuliffe for the lightweight championship at New Orleans on September 5, 1892, tried to enforce that rule when he refereed the Ike Weir-Frank Murphy kid glove battle at Konts, Ind., on March 31, 1899. The boys battled through eighty rounds, and as it appeared neither could win, Billy, at the request of some of the spectators, called a halt to the proceedings, stating that within twenty-four hours he would name a place for them to resume and finish the fight. The boys were in no condition to resume, and as their backers had been given a run for their money, they withdrew the stakes. Myer money, they withdrew the stakes. Myer refused to declare the fight a draw or no contest, and has not as yet, to my knowledge, rendered a decision on the contest. "Not one of the six rules touched upon,

nor any of the others of the twelve which the Marquis of Queensberry rules contain, mentions anything of holding and hitting with the free arm, protecting oneself on the breaks, or hitting on the breakaways,

the points invariably argued. "If the rules do not touch on those points, why argue them? Why not discuss points which are embodied in the rules and that never are abided by?

"'Rule 12—The contest is in all other respects to be governed by the revised rules of the London prize ring.' "This is the only rule in the twelve that if | regulations,"

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correctly and intelligently interpreted percorrectly and intelligency interpreted permits of hitting any old time and under any conditions. In London prize ring rules holding and hitting with the free arm are permissible, and, as those points are not inserted in the rules, and, therefore, not prohibitive, the natural inference is that

Rule 12 was meant to cover those points.

If not, then of what use is Rule 12?

"Regarding what is now termed 'straight'
Queensberry rules, I will say there are no such rules in print and that instead of these being, what there is of them, Marquis of Queensberry, they are the rules interpreted by me at Carson City, Nev., for the heavy-weight championship battle between Jim Corbett and Bob Fitzsimmons.

"Several days before the date set for this fight I was requested to give to the fighters my version of the Queensberry rules, but with the understanding that Fitzsimmons would not under any consideration fight other than clean breaks and with no holding and hitting with a free arm. Corbett, on and hitting with a free arm. Corbett, on the other hand, wanted to hit 'any old time and under any and all conditions.' So I undertook the job of interpreting the rules. undertook the job of interpreting the rules. I ruled against the Marquis on Article IV. and interpreted it that in case of knockdowns the man on his feet was to step back at least three paces. I prohibited pivot blows, elbowing, nitting with the wrist and forearm, and made hitting with free arm when holding and hitting on the breakaways permissible, taking Rule 12 for my guide for doing so.

for doing so. for doing so.
"My interpretation of Rule 12 did not meet with Fitz's approval, and two days before the fight Billy Brady and Martin Julian, representing the fighters; Promoter Dan Stuart, all of the newspaper corre-spondents and myself as referee, met to discuss my interpretation of the rule. Julian discuss my interpretation of the rule. Julian argued for clean breaks, and Brady held out for hitting with the free arm and on the breakaways, and falling to come to an agreement after a three hour session, they decided that Stuart and I should decide the question. Dan's first remark was:

"George. Fitz appears determined not "'George, Fitz appears determined not to fight other than under clean break rules, and I guess we will have to give in to him.' "'He'll fight according to my interpreta-

tion or under some other referee,' I replied.
"'Think it over, George,' said Dan. "Think it over George, said Dan.
"There is nothing to think over.' I answered, and continuing, said:
"Dan, you have been nearly two years trying to bring Jim and Bob together a at the expense of thousands of dollars. The gate receipts will net enough to even you up and your only hope of making any money must come from the moving pictures. Do you remember that Fitzsimmons and Maher agreed to break clean in their fight in Texas and that Maher broke his agreement three times during the one minute and thirty seconds that the fight lasted? Supposing Bob or Jim should hit unintentionally with the free arm when unintentionally with the free arm when holding and that, as Fitz demands, the man who hits to be cautioned the first time

he lets go and disqualified the second time he delivers, and this, as in the Fitz-Maher fight, should occur in the first round, what would your moving pictures be worth?"

"Not a dollar,' said Dan. " 'And what would my life be worth?' I

'Not two cents, and they will fight as you say, replied the big promoter.
"Jim and Bob were at it nearly fourteen rounds, during which neither made an attempt to hit with a free arm when holding, and only once was an attempt made to deliver a blow on the breakaway, and that was a right hand uppercut by Corbett. It was one of the cleanest, if not the cleanest, fights that ever was seen in this country, and neither man took advantage of my interpretation of the Queensterry rules.
"I can state truthfully there are no straight Marquis of Queensherry rules, and

the fights that take place under that code are not governed by the original English

## ART OF SLIDING TO BASES.

NOT HALF AS MANY GOOD SLIDERS AS THERE OUGHT TO BE.

Manager Griffith Says So and Tells of the Different Styles for Different Bases -Fultz the King of Base Runners -The Value of Hitting the Dirt.

"Sliding," says Clark Griffith, manager of the New York Americans, "is half of the game of baseball." Which is putting it rather strongly and probably was more than the manager meant, but he did mean that the art of squirming into bases and eluding the touch of the ball was a big part of the game. It is a more important accomplishment, he declares, than is generally realized. He expressed his wonder that more of a study of it is not made by ball players. "By a good slider I mean one who can

get to the bag safely when the baseman has the ball in his hands ready to tag him," continued Griffith. "There are good sliders, but not half so many as there ought to be. In the two big leagues I don't suppose the average of first class sliders is two to a club. Players don't give enough study to being proficient in this trick. They don't hit the ground often enough. They save themselves too much. I insist on my players hitting the dirt at every possible chance. There could be great improvement in this department if more players would try to acquire the twist slide.

"Feet first is the only way. There are wo ways of making the twist slide feet first. One is by crossing the left leg over the right, which throws the body to the right, and the other by crossing the right leg over the left, throwing the body to the left. The principle is the same as a boy guiding a sled with his legs. The body is guided by the legs. Whether the body should be twisted to the right or left depends on where the baseman is. If he is taking the throw in front of the bag the idea is to throw the body outward and away from him, and if he is playing back the body is drawn toward the infield and away from him. The reasons are apparent. The chances are that the baseman will miss the body, and he has only the leg or foot to touch. That bothers him more than when he can touch the body.

"The cases I have just mentioned refer to sliding into second base. The third base slide is somewhat different. When a left handed hitter is up, or a fast righthander, leg over the left, throwing the body to

slide is somewhat different. When a left-handed hitter is up, or a fast righthander, third basemen can't play deep, and they are playing in on the grass a good deal of their time. To head off a steal they have to back time. To head off a steal they have to back up and yet watch the catcher. The head foremost slide is the best for third base, but for no other base. This is a different play altogether from the one at second base. The body is thrown out toward the outfield to elude the third baseman's reach, while to elude the third baseman's reach, while the outstretched arm touches the bag. If the third baseman has had to back up he can't get you unless on the arm, and that is a small target to aim for. When the throw is coming from the catcher the runner never should slide in front of the third bag.

"As a rule shortstops have the better

"As a rule shortstops have the better chance to get a man at second base, as the play is in front of them oftener than it is with the second baseman, who frequently is moving in the same direction as the runner. That is a situation that depends on what's doing, on what the signals are, who the batter is and what understanding

fielder. Pitchers pitch a good deal on

fielder. Pitchers pitch a good deal on what's doing on the bases.

"I believe there are times when it is a good thing to slide for first base. No time is gained by doing it, but a fast man like Harry Bay often fools the umpire by doing it. If it is a dry day and he hits the ground seven or eight feet in front of the bag he raises a cloud of dust which makes it all the harder for an umpire to see whether he beat the throw or not. I've seen many a man steal a base hit by sliding to first.

"The slide home calls for a feet first slide and the body twist. The runner can't see the ball coming in and doesn't know where it is, but he keeps his eye on the catcher. If the catcher waits behind the plate for the throw it is up to the base runner to slide in front of the plate; if the catcher steps up forward to take the throw-in then the runner slides behind the plate. Anyway he ought to watch the catcher. Anyway he ought to watch the catcher and be guided by the latter's movements.

and be guided by the latter's movements. There are catchers clever enough to give no indication as to where the ball is, and thus deceive the runner.

"The player who always has to be told by the coacher where the ball is makes a poor base runner. The coacher can't help a runner much at second base, and if the runner buries his head when he slides to second and gets caught through not watching the ball that is his fault, not the coacher's. I think the best slider I ever saw was Bill Lange, except possibly Dave Fultz. Dahlen, too, is a first class slider—ne of the best. So is Elberfeld, also Frank Chance. Heidrick was a great slider. Lange stole twice as many bases in one season—'98 I think it was—as the best base runners steal these days. No, the foul strike rule doesn't account for the difference. That rule handicaps a man in getting on, but not after he gets on.

That rule handicaps a man in getting on, but not after he gets on.

"Lange slid feet first altogether and skidded both ways. Dahlen has a split slide, and Bay is a slider who bounces right up after he makes his dive and is in position to keep right on without apparently checking his stride in the least. George Browne, I am told, slides that way, but I have seen but little of National League players in the last five years and am not in players in the last five years and am not in a position to say much about them. Doggy Miller had that trick down fine. Bay doesn't lose sight of the ball for an instant. Another

up, and is enough to drive a pitcher to drink.

A good many men steal on speed alone
and would be a lot better if they knew how
to slide. About the best headfirst stealer
I know of is Monte Cross.

"There's one thing about sliding, and that
is umpires call too many men out just because the hall become to get these for-

is umpires call too many men out just be-cause the ball happens to get there first. They miss a good many plays in which the baseman fails to touch the runner. One thing I like about Sheridan's umpiring is that he watches the play closely and doesn't call a sider out just because he looks to be out and because it looks to the crowd \(\varepsilon\) if he were out." crowd as if he were out.'

Cape Cod Thrift.

From the Boston Transcript. On the way from one town on Cape Cod to with the second baseman, who frequently is moving in the same direction as the runner. That is a situation that depends on what's doing, on what the signals are, who the batter is and what understanding there is between the pitcher, catcher and the signals. There was a smooth piece of lawn in front, a group of one shade trees and ham-

mocks, piazza chairs, brilliant sofa pillows and all the adjuncts of summer comfort in whose place is this?" he demanded of the by of 12 who accompanied him as guide and boy of 12 who accompanied him as guide and adviser in general. "That there," said the boy. "Oh, that there's the poorhouse!" the man exclaimed. "You seem to have luxurious paupers in this town."
"Well, you see," was the explanation. "we hain't got but one, 'n' she's an cll woman. 'n' the overseers they board her out with one of the neighbors in let the poorhouse to some o' them Boston folks for the summer. 'n' that pays for unriken."

## COMPLEXION HANDS AND HAIR



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